GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:166
ANSWERED ON:07.03.2000
BORDER DISPUTE
ANANT GANGARAM GEETE;BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are boundary disputes amongst Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of boundary disputes involving other States;

(d) the steps taken so far to solve this problem; and

(e) to what extent these problems have been solved ?

Answer

MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K.ADVANI)
(a)to(e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a)TO(e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.166 FOR 7TH MA
2000 RELATING TO BORDER DISPUTE.

(a)&(b): The boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka relates to the claim of Maharashtra for transfer of Marathi speaking areas in Karnataka to Maharashtra and the claim of Karnataka for transfer of Kannada speaking areas in Maharashtra to Karnataka. The dispute between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh relates to the claim of Andhra Pradesh over 63 villages of Orissa.

(c) : According to available information, the State of Orissa has also boundary disputes with Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal involving 15 villages. There is also a boundary dispute between Karnataka and Kerala over the Taluk of Kasaragod. Further, there is a boundary dispute between Punjab and Haryana relating to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and transfer of some Hindi speaking areas from Punjab to Haryana.

There are also disputes between private parties of border areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and Uttar Pradseh affected by the adoption of fixed boundary principle in the Bihar-Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 and the Haryana-Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979.

(d)&(e) : The Central Government had constituted the Mahajan Commission in October, 1966 to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala boundary dispute. The Government of Kerala did not participate in the enquiry. While the Government of Karnataka insisted on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission in toto, the Government of Maharashtra did not accept the recommendations. The dispute, therefore continues to exist.

Three Commissions have so far been appointed to determine the areas of Punjab which would go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. However, the dispute remains unresolved.

With a view to resolving the boundary disputes between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Bihar-Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 was enacted based on the recommendations of the Trivedi Commission.

In order to reolve the Haryana-Uttar Pradesh boundary dispute, the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh had agreed that the dispute between the two States be arbitrated upon by then Home Minister, Shri Uma ShankarDixit. The Dixit Award, given in February, 1975, forms the basis of the Haryana-Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979.

The Government of Orissa has not asked for Central intervention at present.

The Central Government would like the concerned State Governments to sort out their differences amicably through discussion and mutual accommodation.